

Remarks

Claims 1-19 are pending in the present application.

The disclosure is objected to. Claims 1, 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 13, 15, 16 and 19 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) for anticipation by ISI. Claims 2, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 14, 17 and 18 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C §103(a) for obviousness over ISI.

Applicants respectfully traverse the rejections and urge allowance of the present application.

Applicants have amended the specification as indicated herein. In particular, Applicants have amended the specification to refer to Figs. 1A and 1B. In addition, Applicants have amended reference 34 on page 10 of the specification to be job attributes 34 as defined on page 8 of the specification in one embodiment. Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the objection to the disclosure.

Independent claim 1 recites in the resource server, a resource agent for receiving job attribute information from a job processor and job result information returned from a resource wherein the job result information identifies the results achieved by the resource in response to the resource job. Claim 1 is patentable.

Pages 3 and 4 of the Office Action identify teachings of ISI which allegedly disclose limitations of claim 1. *Applicants note that the claimed resource agent including the above recited limitations are not set forth in the recitation on pages 3 and 4 of the Office Action. In addition, the Office Action fails to identify any teachings which allegedly correspond to the limitations of the resource agent. The Office Action fails to identify any teachings which allegedly correspond to the claimed resource agent because ISI fails to disclose or suggest the claimed resource agent recited in claim 1. The teachings of ISI identified on pages 3-4 in the Office Action as allegedly anticipating claim 1 fail to disclose or suggest any communication of job result information returned from a resource wherein the job result information identifies results achieved by the resource in response to the resource job as positively recited in claim 1. In fact, the ISI teachings identified in the Office Action only describe operations responsive to data received from a client and fails to provide any teachings of a resource agent for receiving job result information returned from a resource as positively recited in claim 1. Claim 1*

recites limitations not shown or suggested in the prior art and claim 1 is allowable for at least this reason.

Inasmuch as ISI fails to disclose or suggest receiving job result information returned from the resource, ISI also fails to disclose or suggest *forwarding the job result information* from a resource agent to a collecting server. In addition, ISI fails to disclose or suggest the collecting server including a *resource collector for receiving the job result information* and generating corresponding job detail information representing system resources used in executing the resource job. ISI also fails to disclose or suggest the database for storing the claimed job details. Numerous limitations of claim 1 are not shown or suggested in the prior art of record and claim 1 is allowable for at least this reason.

The claims which depend from independent claim 1 are in condition for allowance for the reasons discussed above with respect to the independent claim as well as for their own respective features which are neither shown nor suggested by the cited art.

For example, claim 2 stands rejected under 103 over ISI. On page 5 of the Action, it is stated that ISI discloses a resource manager system for reading job details and providing the job details to a user. As mentioned above, ISI fails to disclose receiving job result information returned from the resource and also fails to disclose generating the claimed *corresponding job detail information representing system resources* achieved by the resource in response to the resource job. Accordingly, ISI also fails to disclose or suggest the reading job details and providing the job details to the user as defined in claim 2. Claim 2 recites limitations not shown or suggested by the prior art. Claim 2 is allowable for at least this reason.

On page 5 of the Action, it is stated that Applicant has not disclosed that advantages, a particular purpose, or solving a stated problem are provided by the resource manager. *Such is not the proper test for establishing a prima facie case of obviousness.* To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met by the Office. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art

reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. See, e.g., MPEP §2143 (8th ed.). If the Examiner does not produce a *prima facie* case, the Applicant is under no obligation to submit evidence of non-obviousness. Since the Examiner relies on improper factual support (alleged absence of advantages, particular purpose, or solving a stated problem) to establish the *prima facie* obviousness rejection, the rejection must fail. Additionally, since the Examiner has not come forward with facts supporting any *prima facie* conclusion of obviousness, which the above authority states is the Examiner's initial burden, the rejection must fail.

On page 6 of the Action, it is stated that the modification of ISI is obvious with reliance upon the faulty factual support of the alleged absence of advantages, particular purpose, or solving a stated problem. There is no other proper motivation recited in the Office Action to modify the teachings to arrive at the claim 2 invention and the 103 rejection is improper for at least this additional reason.

Referring to MPEP §2143.01 (8th ed.), there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify or combine reference teachings. The mere fact that references *can* be combined or modified does not render the resultant combination obvious *unless the prior art also suggests the desirability of the combination*. MPEP §2143.01 citing *In re Mills*, 916 F.2d 680, 16 USPQ2d 1430 (Fed. Cir. 1990). Obviousness cannot be established by a combination of references unless there is some motivation in the art to support the combination. See *ACH Hospital Systems, Inc. v. Montifiore Hospital*, 732 F.2d 1572, 1577, 221 USPQ 929, 933 (Fed. Cir. 1984). The motivation for forming the combination must be something other than hindsight reconstruction based on using Applicant's invention as a road map for such a combination. See, e.g., *Interconnect Planning Corp. v. Feil*, 227 USPQ 543, 551 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Mills*, 16 USPQ2d 1430 (Fed. Cir. 1990). The motivation is lacking the rejection of claim 2 is improper.

On page 6 of the Action, it is correctly stated with respect to claims 5 and 6, that ISI fails to teach the client system including a local resource or the job capture mechanism for forwarding the job attribute information and job result information to the resource server. On page 7 of the Action it is stated that it is obvious to

modify ISI to arrive at claims 5 and 6 "in order to maximize the print servers status control and capability over the entire network." Applicants disagree with the conclusory motivation set forth in the Action.

The Federal Circuit recently discussed proper motivation *In re Lee*, 61 USPQ 2d 1430 (Fed. Cir. 2002). The motivation identified in the Office Action is akin to the conclusory statements set forth in *In re Lee* which were found to fail to provide the requisite motivation to support an obviousness rejection. The Court in *In re Lee* stated the factual inquiry whether to combine references must be through and searching. It must be based on objective evidence of record. The Court in *In re Fritch*, 23 USPQ 2d 1780, 1783 (Fed. Cir. 1992) stated motivation is provided only by showing some objective teaching in the prior art or that knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art would lead that individual to combine the relevant teachings of the references. The *Lee* Court stated that the Examiner's conclusory statements in the *Lee* case do not adequately address the issue of motivation to combine. The Court additionally stated that the factual question of motivation is material to patentability and can not be resolved on subjective belief and unknown authority. The Court also stated that deficiencies of cited references cannot be remedied by general conclusions about what is basic knowledge or common sense. The Court further stated that the determination of patentability must be based on evidence.

In the instant case, the record is entirely devoid of any evidence to support motivation to combine the teachings apart from the bald conclusory statements of the Examiner which are insufficient for proper motivation as set forth by the Federal Circuit. The Office cannot rely on conclusory statements when dealing with particular combinations of prior art and specific claims but must set forth rationale on which it relied. Statements set forth in the present Office Action are akin to the alleged motivation discussed *In re Lee* and accordingly are insufficient to combine the reference teachings. The 103 rejection of claims 5 and 6 is improper without the proper motivation and Applicants respectfully request allowance of claims 5 and 6 in the next action.

The prior art is devoid of any teachings of a local resource forwarding information to a resource server of a monitoring system as specified in claims 5 and 6. ISI is only concerned with monitoring resources of the networked devices and

no local device teachings are provided. There are absolutely no teachings in the prior art of a local resource interfacing with a resource server of a monitoring system as claimed. The only motivation is based upon improper utilization of Applicant's disclosure as a roadmap. The 103 rejection of claims 5 and 6 is in error and Applicant's respectfully request allowance of claims 5 and 6 in the next Action.

Claim 7 recites a system resource usage monitoring system, comprising, in part, *a resource agent for receiving job result information returned from the printer wherein the job result information identifies results achieved by the printer in response to the print job*. ISI fails to disclose or suggest any receiving within a resource agent of job result information returned from a printer which identifies results achieved by the printer in response to a print job as positively claimed. The Office Action on pages 3-4 identifies numerous limitations of Applicants' claims but fails to set forth the limitations of the resource agent positively recited in claim 7. Similarly, the Office Action fails to identify any teachings of ISI which allegedly correspond to the limitations omitted from the recitation on pages 3-4. More importantly, ISI fails to disclose or suggest the claimed resource agent for receiving job result information returned from the printer as claimed. ISI provides no communication of job information from a printer which is received within a resource agent as recited in claim 7. Claim 7 recites limitations not shown or suggested in the prior art of record and claim 7 is allowable for at least this reason. ISI also fails to disclose or suggest the forwarding of the job result information, or the resource collecting server including the resource collector and the database as recited in claim 7. Numerous limitations of claim 7 are not shown or suggested in the prior art of record and claim 7 is allowable for at least this reason.

The claims which depend from independent claim 7 are in condition for allowance for the reasons discussed above with respect to the independent claim as well as for their own respective features which are neither shown nor suggested by the cited art.

Claim 13 recites a method for monitoring usage of system resources, comprising, in part, *returning job result information from a resource receiving the resource job to a resource server wherein the job result information identifies the results achieved by the resource in response to the resource job*. The Office Action fails to identify any teachings of ISI which allegedly disclose or suggest the claimed

returning of claim 13. ISI fails to disclose or suggest the claimed returning and claim 13 is patentable for at least this reason. More specifically, ISI fails to disclose or suggest any communication of job result information from a resource receiving the resource job. ISI fails to disclose or suggest communication of job result information from a resource identifying results achieved by the resource in response to the resource job. ISI is silent regarding any communications regarding results from the resource in response to a resource job as recited in claim 13. In addition, ISI fails to disclose or suggest forwarding job result information returned from the resource, generating corresponding job detail information representing system resources used in executing the resource job, or storing job details in a database. Numerous positively recited limitations of claim 13 are not shown or suggested in the prior art and claim 13 is allowable for at least this reason.

The claims which depend from independent claim 13 are in condition for allowance for the reasons discussed above with respect to the independent claim as well as for their own respective features which are neither shown nor suggested by the cited art.

Applicants respectfully request allowance of all pending claims.

The Examiner is requested to phone the undersigned if the Examiner believes such would facilitate prosecution of the present application. The undersigned is available for telephone consultation at any time during normal business hours (Pacific Time Zone).

Respectfully submitted,
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PATENT APPLICATION
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UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

INVENTOR(S): Craig R. White and Binnur Al-Kazily

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EXAMINER: A. Boutah

SUBJECT: Automatic Job Resource Usage and Retrieval

VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE ACCOMPANYING
RESPONSE TO SEPTEMBER 13, 2002 OFFICE ACTION

In the Specification

The replacement specification paragraphs incorporate the following amendments. Underlines indicate insertions and ~~strikeouts~~ indicate deletions.

Please replace the originally filed specification with the following:

-- AUTOMATIC JOB RESOURCE USAGE AND RETRIEVAL

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a method and system for monitoring and recording the usage of resources on a system and, in particular, for monitoring and recording the usage of resources, such as print facilities, in a networked system.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

A common historical feature of virtually all cooperative enterprises, such as a business, group of businesses or business divisions, or governmental or administrative organization of any form, is the sharing of resources among the

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individuals or groups of individuals therein. It is well known and accepted that the sharing of resources among users reduces the per user cost of the resources, including supply and maintenance costs, and allows a greater range of resources to be made available to the users.

The sharing of resources is a common feature of computer systems and, in particular, is one of the primary reasons for networked computers systems wherein the users share such facilities as storage devices, communications networks, printers, and even applications programs and data files. The sharing of resources, such as supplies and maintenance services, however, is also of benefit for stand-alone systems used by the members of an organization or group.

To obtain the optimum benefit from shared resources, it is necessary to monitor the usage of the resources to insure that the types, number and capacities of the resources correspond to the needs of the user so that the work of the users is not hampered by lack of a resource and to insure that resources are not under-utilized. Such monitoring also allows the efficient scheduling of supplies and maintenance, and can assist in insuring that the resources are used properly for the intended purposes.

The monitoring of resource usage is, however, a persistent problem in contemporary computer systems as the systems are not designed to, and do not, provide the facilities to provide the necessary information in a form and manner to be efficiently and effectively used by a resource administrator. For example, one of the most common shared resources in networked computer systems is printers which, in networked computer systems, are typically connected from a print server system that is accessible to the users of other systems in the network through the network. While print servers and most printers include a spooler mechanism that manages the flow of print jobs through the printer and that generates data pertaining to the jobs, the data is generally inadequate for effective monitoring of the printer usage. That is, the data generated by a print spooler usually records only that a print job was completed or failed, may indicate the date and time a job was submitted or a queue number assigned to the job by the spooler, and may include error messages. In addition, the data normally must be collected from each print server or printer individually and by hand, and the data from individual printers must then collated and merged by hand to provide an overview of printer use in, for

example, a department of a corporation. While other types of resources, such as file servers and network controllers, may provide more detailed usage information and may make the information accessible through the network, there are many that have little better facilities for monitoring than are typically provided in printers and print servers.

The present invention provides a solution to these and other problems of the prior art.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is directed to a method and system for monitoring resource usage in a networked computer system. The networked system includes at least one client system, a resource server and at least one system resource accessible to the resource server and the client systems and the resource server are interconnected by a communications network. A client system includes a processor for executing an application program for issuing a resource job requiring use of a system resource wherein a resource job includes job instructions directing the resource to perform an operation and job data to be operated upon by the resource in performing the operation. The client system forwards the resource job to the resource server, which responds by directing the job instructions and job data to a resource accessible to the resource server. The resource in turn responds to the job instructions and job data by returning corresponding job result information to the resource server.

According to the present invention, in the resource server a job processor forwards the resource job to the resource and extracts job attribute information from the resource job wherein the job attribute information includes information identifying system resources to be used in executing the resource job. A resource agent in the resource server receives the job attribute information from the job processor and job result information returned from the resource, wherein the job result information identifies the results achieved by the resource in response to the resource job, and forwards the job attribute information and job result information to a collecting server.

A resource collector in the collecting server receives the job attribute information and the job result information, generates corresponding job detail

information representing system resources used in executing the resource job and stores the job details in a database. A resource manager system communicating with the collecting server through the network may then read the job details from the database and provide the job details to a user of the resource manager system for use in monitoring usage of systems resources.

In further embodiments of the invention, the resource agent includes a dynamic discovery function for identifying a current location of a current resource collector on the network and transmitting job attribute information and job result information to the current collecting server. The system resource manager may also include a dynamic discovery function for identifying a current location of a current collecting server on the network and reading job details from the database in the current collecting server.

In still further implementations of the invention, a client system may include a local resource accessible to the client system and the client system may transmit the job instructions and job data of a resource job to the local resource. The client system will include a job capture mechanism for capturing the job instructions and job data transmitted to the local resource and job result information returned by the local resource, extracting the job attribute information from the captured job instructions and job data, and forwarding the job attribute information and job result information to the resource server. Alternately, the capture mechanism may forward the job instructions, job data and job result information to the resource server.

In a presently preferred embodiment of the invention, which is discussed in detail herein, the resources being monitored are printers, so that the resource jobs are print jobs and the job instructions and job data of the resource jobs are printing instructions and document data.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The foregoing and other objects, features and advantages of the present invention will be apparent from the following description of the invention and embodiments thereof, as illustrated in the accompanying figures, wherein:

Fig. 1 is a map showing how Figs. 1A-1B are to be assembled. After assembly, Figs. 1A-1B provide a block diagram of a networked system incorporating the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

As will be described in the following, ~~Fig. 1~~ Figs. 1A and 1B ~~illustrates~~ illustrate the present invention for a typical and illustrative exemplary embodiment of the present invention providing usage monitoring of shared printing resources in a networked system.

As represented in ~~Fig. 1~~ Figs. 1A and 1B, a System 10 may typically include one or more Client Systems 12, a Resource Server 14, one or more Printers 16, a Collection Server 18 and a Resource Management System 20, all of which are interconnected and communicate through a Network 22. It will be understood by those of ordinary skill in the relevant arts and for purposes of the following discussion, although not shown or discussed in further detail herein, that Network 22 may be embodied in many forms, such as the Internet, a proprietary network, a local or wide area network of any form, hard-wire connections between components of System 10, or a combination thereof. It will also be understood that the components of System 10, such as Client Systems 12, Resource Server 14, Collection Server 18 and Resource Manager System 20, will include the facilities, such as network drivers and interfaces and communication control and protocol programs, necessary to communicate through Network 22.

As indicated, each Client System 12 includes a Client Processor 12A, such as a personal computer or a terminal served by an application program/file server system, wherein each Client Processor 12A is connected to Network 22 and executes at least one Application Program 12B to perform operations on documents of various forms and formats, including issuing instructions for printing documents upon command by the user of Client System 12. In a typical networked environment as illustrated in ~~Fig. 1~~ Figs. 1A and 1B, Client Systems 12 will transmit Print Jobs 24, that is, documents to be printed and information related to the printing of the documents, to Resource Server 14 through Network 22.

As represented in ~~Fig. 1~~ Figs. 1A and 1B, a Print Job 24 is comprised to two primary components, indicated in ~~Fig. 1~~ Figs. 1A and 1B as Document Data 26 and Print Instructions 28. Document Data 26 is essentially comprised of the document to be printed and will include, at the minimum and for example, a text or graphic file or a file containing a combination of text and graphics, indicated as Document (Doc) File 12C. Document Data 26 will typically include other information describing the

internal characteristics of the file or document, depending upon characteristics of the Application Program 12B and the file management services included in, for example, the operating system functions of Client System 12. Document Data 26 may, for example, further include such information as the file name, size and type, author and creation or editing date, document formatting information such as page size, margins, number of pages, font type and size, header and footer information, text and graphics color specifications or definitions, and so on.

Print Instructions 28, in turn, are essentially comprised of the information necessary to direct a Printer 16 in printing the Document Data 26 according to the requirements of the Print Job 24 and the information therein, as generated by a Client System 12, will depend upon the specific nature, capabilities and functions of Application Program 12B and, in particular, the capabilities and features of Print Control Functions 12D that may be included in either or both of the Application Program 12B and the print services included in, for example, the operating system functions of Client System 12. Print Instructions 28 may include, for example, number of copies to be printed, a printer or system to execute the job, various materials to be used in printing selected pages of the document, such as letterhead, plain bond, paper of selected colors, or transparency films, which may be identified by material type or by paper tray in the printer, depending upon the intelligence incorporated in the Printer 16 or Resource Server 14, colors to be used for various texts, single or double sided printing, collation, binding, and so on.

It will be understood that in some systems a Client System 12 may transmit the Document Data 26 and the Print Instructions 28 of a Print Job 24 in the form of a single entity, such as a job print file structure. In other systems, a Client System 12 may transmit the Document Data 26 and Print Instructions 28 as separate but associated entities, for example, by linking the Document Data 26 and Print Instructions 28 through a common job identifier. It will also be understood that one or more Client Systems 12 of System 10 may function as file servers to store and provide files, including document files to be printed, under the direction of the Client Systems 12 executing Application Programs 12B. In this instance, a Print Job 24 as issued by a Client System 12 may be in the form of Print Instructions 28 and a request to a Client System 12 operating as a file server to provide the Document Data 26, that is, a document file, to Resource Server 14, whereupon the Client

System 12 operating as a file server will be the actual source of the Document Data 26 of the Print Job 24. As will be described below with regard to Resource Server 14, however, the present invention is readily adaptable to the specific form in which a Print Job 24 is transmitted to Resource Server 14, and such adaptations will be well understood by those of ordinary skill in the relevant arts after the following discussion of a Resource Server 14.

In addition, it will be understood that in some implementations of a System 10 at least some Client Systems 12 may be connected directly to a dedicated local Printer 16L wherein the usage of such local Printers 16L is to be monitored by the system of the present invention in a manner similar to the usage monitoring of shared Printers 16. In such instances, an example of which is illustrated in ~~Fig. 1~~ Figs. 1A and 1B and the operation of which will be well understood by those of ordinary skill in the arts, the Document Data 26 and Print Instructions 28 of a Job 24 will be sent directly to the associated Printer 16L by the Client System 12, either by direct connection or, for example, through a Network 22. The Printer 16L will respond with Job Results 30 wherein Job Results 30 will typically, and at a minimum, include a message whether the Job 24 was completed or failed to be printed, sometimes with an error/diagnostic message, and may include such information as a Job 24 identifier and the times of receipt and completion of the Job 24. A Job Results 30 may also include other information, such as the amounts of printing media and paper used. In this case, the Client System 12 will additionally include a Job Capture Mechanism (Job Capture) 32, which is typically implemented as a small program or utility that monitors print commands to the Printer 16L and captures, that is, copies or records, the Document Data 26 and Print Instructions 28 sent to the Printer 16 and the Job Results 30 returned by the Printer 16L. Job Capture 32 then forwards all or part of Document Data 26, Print Instructions 28 and Job Results 30 to Resource Server 14 to be used in monitoring the usage of the Printer 16L. As the construction and operation of such monitor and capture routines are well known to those of ordinary skill in the arts, the detailed operation of Job Capture 32 need not be discussed in further detail herein.

At this point, it should be noted that the information that is regarded as necessary or desirable to monitor the usage of a resource such as a Printer 16 in any particular system or application will typically not include all of the information

that is forwarded to the resource to control the operation of the resource. For example, in most situations it is not necessary to capture the actual contents of documents in order to monitor the usage of printers. In addition, the information generated by a Client System 12 to control a resource, such as the information in the Document Data 26 and Print Instructions 28 of a Print Job 24, is not necessarily organized and structured in a form that is most useful for resource usage monitoring. In the present exemplary embodiment of the invention, for example, the desired resource usage information, which is identified in ~~Fig. 4~~ Figs. 1A and 1B in Resource Server 14 as Job Attributes 34, may typically include part or all of the information contained in Print Instructions 28 but may also include information from Document Data 26, depending on the form in which Document Data 26 and Print Instructions 28 are generated by the Client System 12. For example, Job Attributes 34 may desirably include such information as the document file name, size and type, author, creation or editing date, document formatting, print color specifications, and so on, and some of this information may reside in Document Data 26 rather than in Print Instructions 28. For these reasons, it will be recognized that it will often be necessary, in any particular implementation of a System 10 incorporating the present invention, to extract the desired resource usage monitoring information, that is, Job Attributes 34, from the information that is generated by the Client Systems 12 to control the resources.

In, for example, those instances wherein a document is printed by a Printer 16L that is directly associated with a Client System 12, it will be recognized that it is not necessary to send the actual document file, that is, the actual contents of the document, to Resource Server 14. It is sufficient, for resource usage monitoring purposes, to send only the Job Attribute 34 information to a Resource Server 14. For this reason, the Job Capture 32 residing in a Client System 12 may include routines or utilities to extract the desired information from either or both of Document Data 26 and Print Instructions 28, format this information into a Job Attributes 34, and forward the Job Attributes 34 and the corresponding Job Results 30 to Resource Server 14. In the alternative, and depending upon the choices of the designer, Job Capture 32 may simply capture the Document Data 26, Print Instructions 28 and Job Results 30 and forward this information to Resource Server 14 with, for example, an attached or associated designator that the document is

not to be actually printed and that the information is for usage monitoring purposes only. Again, the construction of routines to extract and compile information from known information structures or formats and into another format is well understood by those of ordinary skill in the arts and need not be discussed in further detail herein.

Lastly with respect to Client Systems 12, it should be noted that a Client System 12 may forward resource usage information, such as the Job Attributes 34 and Job Results 30 generated for or by a local Printer 16L, directly to Collection Server 18 rather than to Resource Server 14 if the information is in a form suitable for use by Collection Server 18. In a presently preferred embodiment of a System 10, however, as described below, Resource Server 14 operates as a network communications node between the Client Systems 12 connected from Resource Server 14 and Collection Server 18 and all resource usage information is routed to Collection Server 18 through Resource Server 14.

Next considering Resource Server 14 and Printers 16, as shown in ~~Fig. 1~~ Figs. 1A and 1B Resource Server 14 includes a Print Processor 14A, again such as a personal computer or a network server processor, wherein Resource Server 14 includes a Job Processor 14B and a Resource Agent 14C that are connected to Network 22, either directly or through Print Processor 14A and through a Network 22 interface device and the appropriate network protocol. It will be understood that Job Processor 14B and Resource Agent 14C may be implemented in Print Processor 14A, for example, by programs executing in Print Processor 14A, or as dedicated function processors controlled by a Print Processor 14A. In addition, and as shown, Resource Server 14 is connected to one or more Printers 16, either directly or through Network 22, and to Collection Server 18 through Network 22.

Upon receiving a Print Job 24 from a Client System 12, Job Processor 14B forwards the print job, that is, the contents of the document and the instructions, commands and information necessary to control the printing of the document to one or more Printers 16 as a Job Data/Attributes 38. It will be apparent that the characteristics of Job Data/Attributes 38 will depend on the requirements of Print Jobs 24 and the capabilities and characteristics of Printers 16. In this regard, it should be noted that Printers 16 connected from Resource Server 14 may, depending upon the particular System 10, be comprised of a single Printer 16 or

group of individual Printers 16 controlled directly by Resource Server 14 or a complex of Printers 16 with a printer controller communicating with Resource Server 14. It will also be recognized that each of the Printers 16 in a group of individual printers or a complex of printers may have different characteristics and capabilities. For example, some of Printers 16 may have color capability while others may be provided with different types and sizes of print media, such as plain or letterhead paper or transparency films and different sizes and colors of paper. The printing instruction processing and self-control capabilities of Printers 16 or the printer controller may also differ. Some printers or printer controllers, for example, may be capable of translating Document Data 26 and Print Instructions 28 or Print Job Attributes 34 directly. Others may require that complex documents be broken into separate jobs and directed to different printers according to page type or printing characteristics, and detailed instructions, such as the paper trays to be used for each type of page. In some implementations of a System 10, therefore, Document Data 26 and Print Instructions 28 or Print Job Attributes 34 may be used directly by Printers 16 while in other implementations some or all of Document Data 26, Print Instructions 28, or Print Job Attributes 34 may unsuitable for direct control of Printers 16. Job Processor 14B may therefore additionally include routines for extracting the document data and printing instructions or commands necessary to control Printers 16 from a Print Job 24 and translating the document data, instructions and commands into a Job Data/Attributes 38 suitable for use by Printers 16. Again, the construction of routines to extract and compile information from known information structures or formats and into other formats, such as translating Document Data 26 and Print Instructions 28 into Job Attributes 34 or Job Data/Attributes 38, is well understood by those of ordinary skill in the arts and need not be discussed in further detail herein.

As indicated in ~~Fig. 1~~ Figs. 1A and 1B, Printers 16 will, upon completion of each Print Job 24, return a corresponding Job Results 40 to Resource Server 14 in the manner described above with respect to a Printer 16L and Job Results 30 and Resource Server 14 will forward Job Results 40 to Collection Server 18 with the corresponding Job Attributes 34. As described with respect to Job Results 30, a Job Results 30 will typically, and at a minimum, include a message whether the Print Job 24 was completed or failed to be printed and may include, for example,

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error/diagnostic messages, a job identifier, the times of receipt and completion of the job, and information such as the amounts of printing media and paper used, depending upon the capabilities of the printers or printer controller.

As described above, Resource Server 14 also collects and forwards to Collection Server 18 resource usage information pertaining to the resources associated with Resource Server 14, that is, Printers 16, as print jobs are performed. As also described, the desired resource usage information will typically not include all of the information that must be sent to the resource, and the information as sent to a resource may not be in a form that is most useful for resource usage monitoring. For these reasons, Job Processor 14B processes the information sent to the resources, such as Document Data 26 and Print Instructions 28, as necessary to extract the information comprising Job Attributes 34 and organizes the information into a corresponding Job Attributes 34. Resource Server 14 then forwards each Job Attributes 34 to Resource Agent 14C with the corresponding Job Results 40. Again, the construction of routines to extract and compile information from known information structures or formats and into other formats, such as translating Document Data 26 and Print Instructions 28 into Job Attributes 34, is well understood by those of ordinary skill in the arts and need not be discussed in further detail herein.

In addition, it has been described above that a Client System 12 may generate and forward the Job Attributes 34 and Job Results 30 of a Printer Job 24 executed on a local Printer 16L to Resource Server 14, or may simply forward the Document Data 26, Print Instructions 28 and Job Results 30 to Resource Server 14. If the information pertaining to locally executed Print Jobs 24 is not directly usable as usage monitoring information by Collection Server 18, it will be processed by Job Processor 14B, which will generate corresponding Job Attributes 34 and, if necessary, a corresponding Job Results 40. Again, the construction of routines to extract and compile information from known information structures or formats and into other formats is well understood by those of ordinary skill in the arts and need not be discussed in further detail herein.

As represented in ~~Fig. 1~~ Figs. 1A and 1B, Job Attributes 34 and Job Results 40 generated by Job Processor 14B as a consequence of Print Jobs 24 sent to Printers 16 and 16L are provided to Resource Agent 14C, which in turn

communicates Job Attributes 34 and Job Results 40 to Collection Server 18 through Network 22. It will be understood that Collection Server 18 may be located locally to Resource Server 14, so that the Network 22 connection between Resource Server 14 and Collection Server 18 is implemented through wired connections or, more usually, a local area network. Collection Server 18 may, however, be located remotely from Resource Server 14 and the Network 22 providing network communications between Resource Server 14 and Collection Server 18 may be implemented through a wide area network, such as the Internet. In addition, and while Collection Server 18 may be implemented in a dedicated, fixed system or network node, it is anticipated that the logical or physical location of Collection Server 18 may change from time to time, or there may be several Resource Servers 14, each of which may be used at certain times or each of which may be used to monitor different resources. For this reason, in the presently preferred embodiment Resource Agent 14C incorporates a Dynamic Discovery Mechanism (Dynamic Discovery) 42 to allow Resource Agent 14C to determine, at any time, the current location of Collection Server 18 in Network 22. In Systems 10 wherein Network 22 is the Internet, for example, Dynamic Discovery 42 may be implemented through an Internet browser. In systems interconnected through other types of networks, Dynamic Discovery 42 will be implemented using the network address seek mechanism native to those systems, as will be familiar to those of ordinary skill in the relevant arts.

Referring to Collection Server 18, as indicated in ~~Fig. 1~~ Figs. 1A and 1B Collection Server 18 includes an Collection Processor 18A, which may be implemented, for example, by a personal computer or other processor or computer having the necessary capabilities, a Resource Collector 18B and a Resource Database 18C. The database supported by Resource Database 18C will typically reside in a mass storage device, such as a disk drive, and the database management functions of Resource Database 18C will typically be implemented by programs executing in Collection Processor 18A. The functions of Resource Collector 18B, which will include a Network 22 interface device, may likewise be implemented by programs executing in Collection Processor 18A or may be implemented as dedicated as a function processor controlled by Collection Processor 18A.

As shown, Resource Collector 18B is connected to Network 22 to communicate with one or more Printer Servers 14 or equivalent resource servers in System 10, with the initial communications being established through Dynamic Discovery 42 mechanism and Resource Collector 18B thereafter receiving resource usage information such as Job Attributes 34 and Job Results 40 from the Resource Server 14 or an equivalent other server. Resource Collector 18B receives, collects and collates or otherwise processes Job Attributes 34 and Job Results 40 as necessary for the information to be stored in Resource Database 18C and provides the resource usage monitoring information to Resource Database 18C as Job Details 44.

It is apparent that the resource usage monitoring information represented in Job Details 44 in Resource Database 18C may be read therefrom and used as desired by a user of Collection Processor 18A. In a presently preferred embodiment of a System 10, however, it is anticipated that one or more users who may be located remotely from the System 10 will wish to access and use the resource usage monitoring information residing in Resource Database 18C. For this reason, and as indicated in ~~Fig. 1~~ Figs. 1A and 1B, Resource Database 18C is accessible through Network 22 through an appropriate network interface device and the appropriate network communication protocols, which may be executed under control or programs executing in Collection Processor 18A. Such remote users are indicated in ~~Fig. 1~~ Figs. 1A and 1B as the users of one or more Resource Manager Systems 20, wherein each Resource Management System 20 includes a Management Processor 20A, which may be implemented as a personal computer or a network server processor, and an appropriate Network 22 interface device for executing Network 22 communications protocols. The Network 22 interface of a Resource Manager System 20 is represented in ~~Fig. 1~~ Figs. 1A and 1B as Browser 20B, which typically operates under control of programs executing in Management Processor 20A. As indicated in ~~Fig. 1~~ Figs. 1A and 1B, Browser 20B incorporates a Dynamic Discovery Mechanism (Dynamic Discovery) 42 to allow Resource Manager System 20 to determine, at any time, the current location of Collection Server 18 in Network 22 and to communicate with Collection Server 18. In particular, Browser 20B includes the facility, represented as View Results 46, to access and view the resource usage monitoring information residing in Resource Database 18C, typically

by communicating with the database management program executing in Collection Processor 18A.

It will therefore be apparent from the above description of the present invention that the present invention provides a method and system for obtaining and collecting resource usage information and for making such information available in a form suitable for planning and managing the efficient use of resources. It will also be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the relevant arts that while the invention has been particularly shown and described with reference to preferred embodiments of the apparatus and methods thereof, various changes, variations and modifications in form, details and implementation may be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims, certain of which have been described herein above. It will be recognized, for example, that the present system resource usage monitoring system may be used to monitor system resources other than printers, or in addition to printers, such as the usage of file servers and communications facilities. Therefore, it is the object of the appended claims to cover all such variation and modifications of the invention as come within the true spirit and scope of the invention.--.

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